

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

NO. 90.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH  
IS PUBLISHED BY  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,

AT \$1 50 for the Session.

THE TRI-WEEKLY will be published at the end of the Session for FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-  
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-  
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Daily,  
Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be  
as liberal as in any of the newspapers published  
in the west.

All letters upon business should be post-  
paid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,  
FOR SALE  
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.  
JANSON & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECIS-  
IONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. . . . . \$12 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY. . . . . 5 00

STATUTES OF THE CONVENTION. . . . . 3 00

GUIDE TO JURISSES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,  
&c., by JOHN C. HENDON. . . . . 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855 and  
1856—in Pamphlet form. Price . . . . . 1 00

H. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.  
of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-  
UTES. . . . . 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American  
Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes."  
Pamphlet. Price—10cts.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet.  
Price—3cts.

BLANKS,  
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURTS—JUDGES of all kinds  
Price—60cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECU-  
TIONS. . . . . 10cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS  
&c. . . . . 60cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60cts per  
quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60cts per  
quire.

CLANCK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a  
Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—  
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above  
and other documents will be promptly attended to  
when accompanied by a Cash deposit to be  
forwarded by mail; the postage will be paid upon the  
condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the  
article to be sent by mail.

LYSANDER HORN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal  
Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business  
submitted to him will be promptly and promptly attended to  
when accompanied by a Cash deposit to be  
forwarded by mail; the postage will be paid upon the  
condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the  
article to be sent by mail.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch  
Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and  
Upperstreet. [May 23, 1856—ff.]

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's  
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and  
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 28, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REFER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.  
L. W. POWELL, Frankfort, Ky.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam  
Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal  
Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw  
Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and  
Pinions, Car Wheels, Gear Bars, Mill Splittles, Mill  
Dogs and Stirrups, always hand.

HOTCHKISS' Reaction Water Wheels  
or Grist or Saw Mills.  
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c.  
Casting made at the shortest notice.

W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent,  
January 17, 1859—ff. Louisville, Ky.

JOHN M. HARLAN.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

TERMS—For Academic year, one half in advance  
remainder 1st of February.

For boarders, including tuition in the English  
branch, board, fuel, lights and washing. \$16 00

Day pupils. . . . . 40

Tuition in Latin, Greek and Modern Lan-  
guages, each. . . . . 10

Further particulars or Circular, address

J. H. WATERMAN, A. B.,  
Frankfort, Ky.

NEW STOCK  
OF—

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods!

MRS. TILFORD

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous customers  
that she has received her Fall stock of Millinery Goods.

Persons in want of good bargains would do well to  
have her a call before purchasing elsewhere, as she is  
assured she can suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Her rooms are in St. Clair Street, in the building  
formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, near Drs. Sweeny &  
Rodman's Office.

She is in constant receipt of the latest styles for dress-  
es, and solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens  
of Frankfort and vicinity.

[Sept. 26, 1859—ff.]

AT COST!

WE are now closing out a lot of COAL OIL LAMPS  
AND BURNERS, together with a small lot of  
COAL OIL CANDLES, AS THE SEASON IS rapidly ap-  
proaching when lights of this kind will be used, we  
can recommend the KNABB PATENT—superior in  
strength and brilliancy, and much cheaper than any  
other light. If you want a real bargain call immediately  
as the store must be closed out for cash.

DOXON & GRAHAM, Agents.

B. & J. MONROE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

J. J. MONROE will attend to the collection of  
claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of  
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents  
and others. [April 9, 1856—ff.]

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

He superintends the teeth will be directed by a sec-  
ondary knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine  
uisitng the only safe guide uniform success. From  
this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the pa-  
tient void of danger. All work required; the work-  
man will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully  
received.

Office, at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1859.

W. CRADOCK. CHARLES F. CRADOCK,  
CRADOCK & CRADOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ICE on Saint Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts  
of the adjoining counties. [Jan. 5, 1858—ff.]

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

His old and well-known office has just been thor-  
oughly repaired and refurnished, and will be  
open to the trading public and boarders on the 1st inst.  
The present lessee has heretofore engaged in  
the keeping, and from his experience in the business  
hopes to give satisfaction. His old friends and the  
public generally are requested to stop with him.

Nov. 21, 1859—ff.

GEO. C. BAIN,  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING  
MERCHANT,  
— AND —

PRODUCE BROKER,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Grain,  
Produce, Grass Seeds, &c., &c.

Prompt Attention to Receiving and Forwarding.

— ALSO —

Agent for the Valentine Fast Freight Ex-  
press Line.

Time Receipts given to New York, Boston, Philadel-  
phia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis,  
New Orleans, Lexington, Oct. 25, 1858—ff.

ALL letters upon business should be post-  
paid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

JANSON & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECIS-  
IONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. . . . . \$12 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY. . . . . 5 00

STATUTES OF THE CONVENTION. . . . . 3 00

GUIDE TO JURISSES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,  
&c., &c. by JOHN C. HENDON. . . . . 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855 and  
1856—in Pamphlet form. Price . . . . . 1 00

H. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.  
of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-  
UTES. . . . . 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American  
Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes."  
Pamphlet. Price—10cts.

HON. GARRET DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet.  
Price—3cts.

BLANKS,  
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURTS—JUDGES of all kinds  
Price—60cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECU-  
TIONS. . . . . 10cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS  
&c. . . . . 60cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60cts per  
quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60cts per  
quire.

CLANCK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a  
Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—  
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above  
and other documents will be promptly attended to  
when accompanied by a Cash deposit to be  
forwarded by mail; the postage will be paid upon the  
condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the  
article to be sent by mail.

LYSANDER HORN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal  
Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business  
submitted to him will be promptly and promptly attended to  
when accompanied by a Cash deposit to be  
forwarded by mail; the postage will be paid upon the  
condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the  
article to be sent by mail.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch  
Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and  
Upperstreet. [May 23, 1856—ff.]

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's  
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and  
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 28, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

TERMS—For Academic year, one half in advance  
remainder 1st of February.

For boarders, including tuition in the English  
branch, board, fuel, lights and washing. \$16 00

Day pupils. . . . . 40

Tuition in Latin, Greek and Modern Lan-  
guages, each. . . . . 10

Further particulars or Circular, address

J. H. WATERMAN, A. B.,  
Frankfort, Ky.

NEW STOCK  
OF—

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods!

MRS. TILFORD

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous customers  
that she has received her Fall stock of Millinery Goods.

Persons in want of good bargains would do well to  
have her a call before purchasing elsewhere, as she is  
assured she can suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Her rooms are in St. Clair Street, in the building  
formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, near Drs. Sweeny &  
Rodman's Office.

She is in constant receipt of the latest styles for dress-  
es, and solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens  
of Frankfort and vicinity.

[Sept. 26, 1859—ff.]

AT COST!

WE are now closing out a lot of COAL OIL LAMPS  
AND BURNERS, together with a small lot of  
COAL OIL CANDLES, AS THE SEASON IS rapidly ap-  
proaching when lights of this kind will be used, we  
can recommend the KNABB PATENT—superior in

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 6, 1860.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. THARP, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Assistant Clerk.

A message was received from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills; and resolutions to fire national salutes on the 9th Jan., 2d and 23d February, which resolutions were taken up and concurred in by the Senate.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. IRVAN, DeHAVEN, (2) TAYLOR, GIBSON, DENNY, GROVER, (a memorial,) RHEA, DARNABY, (a remonstrance,) FISK, (a memorial,) and WHITTAKER, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FISK—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Bear Grass Turnpike Road Company: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Louisville Chancery Court to close Pope street in Louisville: passed.

Same—A bill to make persons liable for false representations: placed in the orders of the day and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CISELL—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to establish an additional voting place in Lawrence county: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to charter the Portland Baptist Church: passed.

Same—A bill to repeal the act to revive and amend the laws in relation to sectionized lands west of Tennessee river: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of town of Paris: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the citizens of Stamping Ground to elect a Town Marshal: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The resolutions from the committee on Federal Relations were taken up, and, on motion of Mr. GRUNDY, postponed and made special order for 12 o'clock on Jan. 11th.

PENITENTIARY—REPORT OF DR. SNEED.

The rules were dispensed with and Dr. Sneed's history of the Penitentiary was taken up, and 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of the Johnson's Fork Presbyterian Church in Fleming county: passed.

Mr. CISELL—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the City of Frankfort; imposes tax on the capital, &c., of the Farmer's Bank and Branch Bank of Kentucky in Frankfort, not exceeding \$1 on the \$100—also divides the city into three districts to elect councilmen, and all other offices of the city; ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill to charter the Clay Manufacturing Company: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State from other States: ordered to be printed and made special order for Jan. 13th, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—Same Committee—A bill to authorize the Trustees of Elizabethtown to appoint a Town Marshal: passed.

Mr. GROVER—Same Committee—A bill for the benefit of Mrs. Charlotte Baer: the bill was amended by extending the provisions of the bill to Jane S. Miller: before action the hour arrived for the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Governor's message, enclosing the statement of the condition of the Banks, was taken up, and 1,000 copies of the message and statement were ordered to be printed.

A bill to change the time of the County Court of Washington county: having been amended by the H. R., the amendment was concurred in.

A bill to charter the town of Uniontown: having been amended by the H. R., the amendments were concurred in.

A bill to charter the German Washington Mutual Insurance Company of Louisville: amended by the H. R., amendments concurred in.

The response of the Register of the Land Office to resolutions of the Senate was read and laid on the table.

A number of H. R. bills were referred to standing committees.

H. R. BILLS PASSED.

A bill for the benefit of Thos. Suber.

A bill for the benefit of Wm. H. Payne.

A bill for the benefit of Milton Board, of Breckinridge county: amended and passed.

REPORT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill for the benefit of the Jailer of Adair county: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

PETITIONS

WERE PRESENTED BY MR. SPEAKER, (Merleweather,) memorial, HODGE, BUCKNER, (memorial,) GOKEEN, (2) SNEED, ARMSTRONG, CROXTON, DOBYNS, (2) EWING, (2) BURNAM, LACKEY, BOHANNON, GANNAWAY, GRIFFIN, (2) CLEARY, HUSBANDS, and RODMAN, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

THE SPEAKER had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Masonic Fraternity of the city of Louisville, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURNAM—A bill to amend the charter of Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road Company.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. WM. JOHNSON—Ways and Means—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Yeates, late Sheriff of Mercer county.

Amended so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to Randall Walker, of Anderson county, and passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the report of the committee on Federal Relations, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

[The report was published in full in the Commonwealth of December 22d.]

Mr. LINN offered the following resolution as a substitute for the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th resolutions reported by the committee, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky be given the following propositions, relative to the power of Congress over territories acquired by the General Government since its formation, and the rights of the citizens of the United States emigrating thereto, embody true conservative, and constitutional principles, and that the same are substantially promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States in its celebrated Dred Scott decision:

1st. That the Territories were acquired, and are held by the General Government, as the representative or trustee of the people of the United States, to whom they belong in common, and the citizens of all the States have a perfect and equal right to emigrate to, and occupy them under the laws of Congress, prescribing rules and regulations for disposing of the public domain, and to take with them, and hold and enjoy, in their new homes, every description of property which is recognized as such by the constitution of the United States, or the constitution or laws of any of the States.

2d. That, as the Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, by prohibiting the suppression of the African slave trade until after a fixed period, and by enjoining upon the National Legislature the duty of providing

for the capture and return of fugitive slaves, no tribunal, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, which derives its existence directly or indirectly from that instrument, has the right to discriminate between slaves and other property; but all of them should, in the exercise of their appropriate functions, give to it the full benefit of all constitutional sanctions and prohibitions, whether special or general, intended to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of the rights of property. That, as the territorial government established by Congress owes its existence to the Constitution of the United States, this declaration is as clearly applicable in defining its powers and duties as to any other tribunal whatever.

3d. That while we can find in the Constitution no delegation of power to Congress to pass laws regulating and controlling the internal or domestic affairs of the citizens of a Territory, we nevertheless concede to the general government, as a consequence from the power to acquire and hold territory, the power to frame a government for the Territory, and to establish and sustain the same over its citizens preparatory to the admission as a State into the confederacy; that the government thus established should be suited to the condition and wants of the people of the Territory, as nearly approaching to the Republican principles, which characterize our happy system of government, as practicable, and calculated to afford to the citizens ample protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; that whenever a territorial government by partial, arbitrary or tyrannical legislation, Congress may declare such legislation null and void, and, in extreme cases, change, amend, or abolish the existing territorial government, and establish another in its stead.

4th. That the prime object of the General Government in acquiring and holding Territory, in the formation of new States, and its jurisdiction should be exercised in a manner conducive to that end. That it is inconsistent with the confederate feature of our government that a Territory should be held or ruled as a colony; but so soon as the requisite population is contained within her limits and a republican constitution, by consent of Congress, has been adopted by its citizens, the Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State, on terms of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend when ever they are assailed.

Respectfully yours,  
GALUSIA A. GROW.

To Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

Sir: Your note of the 29th inst. was placed in my hands by your friend Governor Winslow at twelve o'clock to day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside of the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was doubtless, as nothing else has occurred between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion I used no language in violation of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend when ever they are assailed.

5th. That the Federal Government, though supreme within its constitutional sphere, is a government of limited powers, and must adhere as strictly to the delegated authority in extending its jurisdiction over a Territory, as in the performance of any other function; and that it is inconsistent with the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

6th. That the Constitution has conferred upon Congress no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, except for the purposes heretofore indicated: the restoration of fugitive slaves and the abolition of the African slave trade after a fixed period.

Therefore Congress cannot legislate slavery into or out of a State or Territory, or effect the institution in any manner, except as provided in the Constitution. And that "non intervention by Congress with slavery in a State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia," is the true doctrine.

Mr. MERRIWETHER offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. FINN moved to strike the following from the first resolution, viz:

"Nor can they justly or lawfully be deprived of their property, or restricted or restrained in the enjoyment of the same, by the legislation of any political organization whatever, until such time as they themselves, by permission and consent of the Congress of the United States, have organized a State Government, and become, in their political capacity as a sovereign State, at which time, and not before, they may designate what shall or shall not be deemed and considered property within the boundaries of the State thus formed."

Several other amendments were offered, some of which were adopted, but as we will publish the resolutions in full, as amended, when adopted, we do not deem it necessary to publish them now.

Mr. MERRIWETHER moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again: adopted.

The question was then taken upon granting leave to sit again: rejected.

Mr. MCLEROY moved that the resolutions, as amended, together with the substitute, be printed: rejected.

Mr. CLEARY moved that the further discussion be postponed until to morrow at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock: rejected.

Mr. LEACH moved that the House take a recess until 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock: rejected.

Mr. BUCKNER moved that the House recess until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 o'clock: adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BROWN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be directed to print 1,500 copies of the report of the Superintendent of Western Lunatic Asylum, near Hopkinsville, Ky.

The House then took up the report of the committee on Federal Relations.

The several amendments adopted in committee of the whole were then adopted in the House.

The question was then taken upon the substitute proposed by Mr. LINN for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th resolutions reported by the committee, viz:

To have effect when admitted into the Union as a sovereign State thereof."

Mr. BURNAM offered the following as a substitute for the 4th resolution presented by the committee, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky be given the following propositions, relative to the power of Congress over territories acquired by the General Government since its formation, and the rights of the citizens of the United States emigrating thereto, embody true conservative, and constitutional principles, and that the same are substantially promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States in its celebrated Dred Scott decision:

1st. That the Territories were acquired, and are held by the General Government, as the representative or trustee of the people of the United States, to whom they belong in common, and the citizens of all the States have a perfect and equal right to emigrate to, and occupy them under the laws of Congress, prescribing rules and regulations for disposing of the public domain, and to take with them, and hold and enjoy, in their new homes, every description of property which is recognized as such by the constitution of the United States, or the constitution or laws of any of the States.

2d. That, as the Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, by prohibiting the suppression of the African slave trade until after a fixed period, and by enjoining upon the National Legislature the duty of providing

for the capture and return of fugitive slaves, no tribunal, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, which derives its existence directly or indirectly from that instrument, has the right to discriminate between slaves and other property; but all of them should, in the exercise of their appropriate functions, give to it the full benefit of all constitutional sanctions and prohibitions, whether special or general, intended to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of the rights of property. That, as the territorial government established by Congress owes its existence to the Constitution of the United States, this declaration is as clearly applicable in defining its powers and duties as to any other tribunal whatever.

3d. That while we can find in the Constitution no delegation of power to Congress to pass laws regulating and controlling the internal or domestic affairs of the citizens of a Territory, we nevertheless concede to the general government, as a consequence from the power to acquire and hold territory, the power to frame a government for the Territory, and to establish and sustain the same over its citizens preparatory to the admission as a State into the confederacy; that the government thus established should be suited to the condition and wants of the people of the Territory, as nearly approaching to the Republican principles, which characterize our happy system of government, as practicable, and calculated to afford to the citizens ample protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; that whenever a territorial government by partial, arbitrary or tyrannical legislation, Congress may declare such legislation null and void, and, in extreme cases, change, amend, or abolish the existing territorial government, and establish another in its stead.

4th. That the prime object of the General Government in acquiring and holding Territory, in the formation of new States, and its jurisdiction should be exercised in a manner conducive to that end. That it is inconsistent with the confederate feature of our government that a Territory should be held or ruled as a colony; but so soon as the requisite population is contained within her limits and a republican constitution, by consent of Congress, has been adopted by its citizens, the Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State, on terms of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend when ever they are assailed.

5th. That the Federal Government, though supreme within its constitutional sphere, is a government of limited powers, and must adhere as strictly to the delegated authority in extending its jurisdiction over a Territory, as in the performance of any other function; and that it is inconsistent with the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

6th. That the Constitution has conferred upon Congress no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, except for the purposes heretofore indicated: the restoration of fugitive slaves and the abolition of the African slave trade after a fixed period.

Therefore Congress cannot legislate slavery into or out of a State or Territory, or effect the institution in any manner, except as provided in the Constitution. And that "non intervention by Congress with slavery in a State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia," is the true doctrine.

Mr. MERRIWETHER offered the following resolution as a substitute for the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th resolutions reported by the committee, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky be given the following propositions, relative to the power of Congress over territories acquired by the General Government since its formation, and the rights of the citizens of the United States emigrating thereto, embody true conservative, and constitutional principles, and that the same are substantially promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States in its celebrated Dred Scott decision:

1st. That the Territories were acquired, and are held by the General Government, as the representative or trustee of the people of the United States, to whom they belong in common, and the citizens of all the States have a perfect and equal right to emigrate to, and occupy them under the laws of Congress, prescribing rules and regulations for disposing of the public domain, and to take with them, and hold and enjoy, in their new homes, every description of property which is recognized as such by the constitution of the United States, or the constitution or laws of any of the States.

2d. That, as the Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, by prohibiting the suppression of the African slave trade until after a fixed period, and by enjoining upon the National Legislature the duty of providing

for the capture and return of fugitive slaves, no tribunal, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, which derives its existence directly or indirectly from that instrument, has the right to discriminate between slaves and other property; but all of them should, in the exercise of their appropriate functions, give to it the full benefit of all constitutional sanctions and prohibitions, whether special or general, intended to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of the rights of property. That, as the territorial government established by Congress owes its existence to the Constitution of the United States, this declaration is as clearly applicable in defining its powers and duties as to any other tribunal whatever.

3d. That while we can find in the Constitution no delegation of power to Congress to pass laws regulating and controlling the internal or domestic affairs of the citizens of a Territory, we nevertheless concede to the general government, as a consequence from the power to

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1860.

### To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with JOHN M. TODD, in the H. R., or G. W. LEWIS, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

### Slavery Question in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

The report of the House committee on Federal Relations was made the special order for yesterday at ten o'clock. Quite an animated discussion arose upon the original report and the various amendments which were offered thereto. Col. Hodge, the chairman of the House committee, opened the discussion at some length. We had not the pleasure of hearing him, but understand that his speech had evidently been prepared with great care, and was well delivered. The debate was continued throughout the whole day by Messrs. Burnam, Leech, Meriwether, Finn, Husbands, Rodman, and Wolfe.

The principal point in the discussion was that which is presented in the amendment of Mr. Burnam, who represented the views of the minority of the committee on Federal Relations. That amendment is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the people of Kentucky can, and do with justice claim, under the constitution of the United States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, that effective protection shall be secured to the people of the existing territories, and such as may be hereafter admitted, in the enjoyment of their property; and that it is the duty of the national legislature, by appropriate laws, to secure this protection against all unfriendly territorial legislation as may be necessary to secure the same; and to this end, that the Federal Courts, holden in the territories, should be armed with power and authority, by appropriate remedies, to punish all felonies and misdemeanors, perpetrated by wicked men, upon the property and rights of their neighbors and countrymen, slave holders included.

Our readers will perceive that this amendment embodies the precise views enunciated by Hon. Joshua F. Bell and the Opposition during the last Gubernatorial canvass. It embodies the same views which the *Courier* and *Paducah Herald* said that Gov. Magoffin maintained. The eloquent gentleman from Madison advocated the doctrine of this amendment with great earnestness and power.

He was most ably sustained by Mr. Rodman, the able Representative from this county. The speech of Mr. R. was a decided success. But we cannot too highly commend the remarks of Mr. Wolfe upon the same side of the question. A crowded house listened with the intensest interest during his entire speech, which was worthy of Mr. Wolfe's distinguished reputation. While the Opposition in the House appear to be a unit upon the important doctrine of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories as embodied in Mr. Burnam's amendment, the Democracy are divided. The original report of the committee was advocated by Messrs. Hodge, Leach and Husbands, while Mr. Finn opposed it, and advocated his substitute, which will be found in the proceedings of the House of Representatives. The House adjourned without coming to any vote.

We are not surprised at the position assumed by Messrs. Hodge and Leach. They have all along been understood to represent the views of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy. But we must confess that we were greatly surprised at the position taken by Mr. Husbands. The latter gentleman distinctly and unequivocally opposed any demand at this time for further legislation for the protection of slavery in the territories. He announced that most senseless of all doctrines that the Constitution, the Judiciary, and the existing laws afford all the necessary protection.—

He failed to explain how a negro thief in the territory could be criminally punished without a *statute* law prescribed *penalties*. Notwithstanding Mr. Husbands represents Linn Boyd's county, and was supposed to be an exponent of the views which have been announced in the *Paducah Herald*, it is evident that since the death of Boyd he has gone over "hook and line" to the Breckinridge-Magoffin faction.

Mr. Finn's substitute is mainly objectionable because it does not demand Congressional action and Congressional laws

in case of the failure, by a territorial legislature, to pass necessary protective statutes. Every man of sense knows that in the absence of the necessary protective laws, civil and criminal, slavery can never go into a territory. And yet, if a territorial legislature fails to pass these laws, which Mr. Finn admits they are bound to do, he will content himself with asserting the abstract power of Congress to interfere and protect, but will not ask and demand that interference and protection.—

There is really no practical difference between his substitute and the original report.

We are curious to see how some Democrat in the Legislature will vote upon the Burnam amendment. The members from the First District have always claimed that they were sound upon the vital question.

Will Hiram McElroy and his associates from that section go before their constituents and declare that the principles announced in the Burnam amendment are not correct? Will Gen. Wm. Johnson, of Scott, vote against it? He was understood to occupy the same position with Joshua F. Bell upon that question, and it was because of that understanding that he had no opposition in his canvass for the Legislature. We doubt not that he is a bold and fearless man. Let him now show his manhood and his patriotism.

We wish that the House would come to a vote to-day upon the original report and the amendments. But in that desire we expect to be disappointed. It is evident that some of the Democratic leaders will manage to prevent a vote until after the Democratic Convention. They are awfully troubled, and will wait for the platform of the Convention. Mark the prediction.

It is high time that the dodging, Jesuitical, wishy-washy, incomprehensible course inaugurated by Gov. Magoffin in his canvass in reference to this question should be ended. The people are beginning to be disgusted with such conduct.

### PUNCTUAL SHERIFFS AND PAYING COUNCIL.—

We understand that the Sheriffs of Clarke county have been the first to settle with the Auditor for three years past. Mr. Roger Quisenberry was the Sheriff for the two first years and Mr. Allen N. Bush for the last; these gentlemen deserve great credit for their energy in collecting the revenue and their punctuality in settling their accounts with the Auditor. The good people of Clarke are so good for their debts, and generally so punctual in the payment of them, that we presume our friends Quisenberry and Bush had only to call on them, and their taxes were immediately paid. May the State always find as punctual debtors as the Sheriffs and people of old Clarke.

### WINDOW SASH FASTENERS.—

We have been shown by the Agents for J. M. Hodge's Self Regulating Window Sash Fastener, a specimen of this useful invention. They have put one on a window at our house, and we think it superior to any article of the kind we have ever seen. It holds the sash at any required height. When down the sash cannot be raised from the outside, and it avoids notching the jam or window frame; it also prevents the sash from rattling, and the wind and dust from entering, which is a great desideratum, as it will do away with a great annoyance. The operation of lowering the sash is so perfect that a small child can understand it. For further particulars, we refer all interested to Messrs. Lee & Seger, the traveling agents, who are now in our city, at Mrs. Hampton's, and will put these fastenings on windows for any one who may wish them.

### THE SMALL-POX AT LEXINGTON, VA.—

A letter from Lexington, Va., written on the 25th December, states that the small-pox, which has prevailed there for several days past, had not at all abated up to the date of the letter. The writer states that all the students of Washington College had left for their respective homes. It is, however, stated that not a case had occurred at the Military Institute, situated a mile or so from the town of Lexington. The cadets are all strictly prohibited from visiting the town, and it is the opinion of physicians and others in that section that the terrible malady will not extend to the barracks.

### There will be a called meeting of the members of "Red Cross" Lodge of the Sons of Malta at their rooms on Main street, over Keenon & Crutcher's Book-store, this evening, at 6 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. Visiting members are respectfully invited.

By order of the G. Commander.

### Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL. President of Georgetown College, will preach at the Baptist Church in this city next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Finn's substitute is mainly objectionable because it does not demand Congressional action and Congressional laws

### Report of the Clerk of the City of Frankfort, to the Mayor and Councilmen.

FRANKFORT, December 28, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Since my report of December 21, 1858, by your direction, I have had two settlements with W. B. Holeman, the City Marshal—the last one closed this day—and I find that he has collected

1,500

Market house and lot,

Fire Department, engine, hose, &c.

Water works, with fixtures,

Gas Works, with fixtures,

Stock in Lawrenceburg & Frank-

fort turnpike road,

Capital Hotel, complete,

6,500

131,000

Total, \$252,500

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### I. O. O. F.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Meets at their Hall, on St. Clair Street, over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, in the Third Story, every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock. Transient members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. Entrance to the Hall, one door below Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store. By order of the Lodge. Dec. 2, 1859—d.s. JOHN W. PRUITT, Sec'y.

#### MASONIC NOTICE.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their Lodge room in the Third Story over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, adjoining the Commonwealth Office, on Saint Clair Street.

Members of the Legislature who are Masons, and other visiting Brethren, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge. Dec. 2, 1859—d.s. G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

#### LUMBER YARD.

We have again established a Lumber Yard in Frankfort, on the lot at the intersection of Washington and Mero Streets, where will be kept, at all times, a full assortment of Poplar, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, which will be sold upon reasonable terms for Cash. Dec. 2, 1859—d.s. J. S. & L. E. HARVEY.

#### PAGE, GAINES & PAGE

Would again beg leave to call the attention of the public to their large

#### Fall Importation of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

which, in point of variety, richness and neatness of style, cannot be excelled, consisting in part of Plaid and Chenille Silks, Robes, Foulard Silks, Tartanain Robes for Evening Dresses, Plain and Figured Drapery, French and Swiss Muslins, Jarcones, Cambrics, Tullelans, Valentines, Plaid Mohair, Stella, Baystale and Shetland Wool Shawls. Velvet Cloaks, superior to any before offered in this city, Sheetings, Shirts, Table Damasks, Towels, Linseys, Jeans, Cassinets, Cloths, Cassimères, Plaid Cottons, Welsh, Shaker, and all kinds of Plannels. A large assortment of Gents and Ladies Underwear; a full stock of Gents, Ladies and Misses Hoisery; a full assortment of Gloves, Fans, Hop Skirts, Velvet Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, and Linen Goods of every description.

#### QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

now on hand, and in daily receipt of every description, and the largest stock ever before offered in this market, at low figures.

#### A Large Lot of TEA TRAYS.

We will continue to receive Goods throughout the season of the choicest and most desirable styles. All of which we will sell low for Cash, or to prompt buyers on our usual terms.

#### PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

We also continue to keep on hand a choice selection of all kinds of Family Groceries, Ale, Flour

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Baptist—Rev. J. B. THARP, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. N. NORTON, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Church Directory.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Baptist—Rev. J. B. THARP, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. N. NORTON, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Church Directory.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Baptist—Rev. J. B. THARP, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. N. NORTON, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Church Directory.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Baptist—Rev. J. B. THARP, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. N. NORTON, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Church Directory.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Baptist—Rev. J. B. THARP, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. N. NORTON, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Church Directory.

Presbyterian—Rev. B. T. LACEY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Methodist—Rev. A. M. RAND, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Baptist—Rev. J. B. THARP, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J.

## HEALTH RESTORED!



## DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EXHAUSTION, DYSPSEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFOLIA, SALT RHUM, SURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, DIMPLES ON THE FACE, BOUGHESSES OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that the preparation of IRON cures for the most debilitated, and gives energy, pale and otherwise complexion indicates its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (dolor album, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are definitely renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual degree of recovery for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 20 cents per box; six boxes, \$1.20. Send orders by mail to our Agents, DRUGGISTS generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, money, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.

General Agents.

*To the public.*

N. R. The above is a fair sample of the

label on each box.

November 7, 1859—yrs.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Wm. Nash, was shot dead by Sheriff Clegg, on the 2nd instant, and was sent for safe-keeping to the jail of Simpson county, has escaped from said jail, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Wm. Nash, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1859, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Nash is about 45 years old; about 6 feet high; weighs near 200 pounds; strongly built, and bears marks of very dissipated habits. (Nov. 14—w&t&w)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Jas. S. FUTRILL did, on the 14th inst., kill and murder Whetfield Martin, in Trigg county, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the apprehension of the said James S. Futrill, and his delivery to the Jailer of Trigg county, within one year from the date hereof;

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of November, 1859, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Futrill is a young man, 20 or 21 years of age; small round face; black hair; rather well built; and bears marks of very dissipated habits. (Nov. 29, 1859—3m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

To the Sheriff of the counties of Ballard, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, Union, and Calloway, comprising the Judicial District of Western Kentucky,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Jas. S. FUTRILL did, on the 14th inst., kill and murder Whetfield Martin, in Trigg county, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the First Tuesday in January next, for the election of an Equal and impartial Juror for the District, to be appointed by the resignation of the said Jas. S. Futrill, and that you cause polls to be opened in your several counties and precincts accordingly, and proceed to conduct and manage the election in the mode and manner prescribed by law, and that the said election, in the event of a tie, be decided in favor of the said election, in the mode and manner prescribed by law.

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 28th day of November, 1859, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Futrill is a young man, 20 or 21 years of age; small round face; black hair; rather well built; and bears marks of very dissipated habits. (Nov. 29, 1859—3m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that W. H. CHAMP, who stands convicted of the crime of rape, and under sentence of fifteen years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, did, on the night of the 29th of October, 1859, escape from the jail of Frankfort, and is at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension and delivery of said Robert H. Champ, to the Jailer of Fayette county, within one year from date hereof;

*In TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1859, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert H. Champ is about 3 feet 10 inches high; is about 40 years of age; weighs about 180 or 190 pounds; black hair and whiskers, and of heavy form.

THE REPORT OF THE

Kentucky State Agricultural Society, "

FOR 1856 AND 1857.

This Report will be found very interesting and useful to all interested in the Agricultural Improvement of the State. It is bound in two volumes, the "Report of the Kentucky Geological Survey," is the same of 366 pages, embellished with a number of cuts of the animals which took premiums at the State Fair.

All orders to be addressed to

Sept. 24, 1859. A. G. HODGES.

## SECOND VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

Only One Dollar Per Annum!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

The First Volume of the "KENTUCKY FARMER" closed with the June number, and the Second Volume will commence in July. We promised a year ago to try and give to the Agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now to every one of its patrons: Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for the DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and try and send us one or more additional names for the SECOND VOLUME.

The receipts for the First Volume have about paid the expenses of the publication. We promised our patrons that we would publish ONE VOLUME whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. The publication of the June number has redeemed that pledge. Shall we have the kind and continued support of its present patrons, together with their aid in extending its circulation? If so, we promise to do everything in our power to make the paper worthy of a generous Kentucky public.

The "KENTUCKY FARMER" will still be published monthly, in its present form of sixteen large quarto pages, for ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance. As the small amount charged for the paper will not justify the trouble and expense of collecting subscriptions, no paper will be forwarded unless paid in advance.

If Subscriptions can be forwarded to us by mail, a return address to us need not be registered.

A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

June 15, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Beneficial Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, affected by Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by such diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of these diseases by unscrupulous persons, and their Comptroller-Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply for it. The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispensary will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, except Saturday, and on Sunday, from 12 to 1 p.m. Persons may call at the Dispensary, or write to the Association, 100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dispens